Lake Mead Evaporation Study

Prepared for the Lake Mead Ecosystem Monitoring Workgroup Meeting

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Reference

Presentation based on the following USGS study:

Evaporation from Lake Mead, Nevada and Arizona, March 2012 through February 2012 By Mike Moreo and Amy Swancar

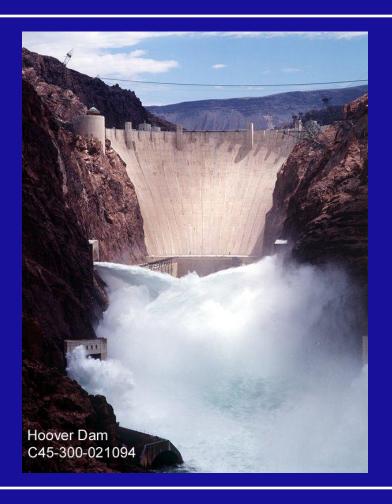
Scientific Investigations Report 2013-5229

(http://pubs.usgs.gov/sir/2013/5229/pdf/sir2013-5229.pdf)



Hoover Dam – Lake Mead Reservoir

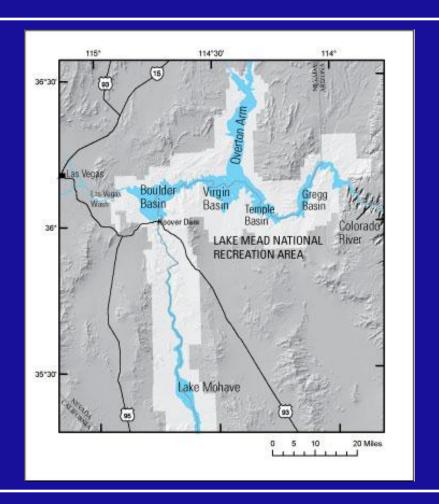
- Hoover Dam completed in 1936
- Purpose was to control floods, provide irrigation, and create hydroelectric power
- Hoover Dam created Lake
 Mead the largest reservoir
 in the United States





Lake Mead – Fun Facts

- Surface area 248 mi²
 - 158,500 acres
- Capacity 28.9 Maf
 - Enough water to cover all of Pennsylvania in 1 foot of water
- 6 million visitors in 2013
 - 3 million visitors each Yellowstone & Yosemite NP
- Lake Mead became the first National Recreation Area in 1964





Previous Studies

- Anderson and Pritchard (1951)
 - Part of a series of comprehensive surveys conducted by the USGS and others at Lake Mead
 - Annual evaporation rate = 64 inches a year
 - Inconclusive
- Lake Hefner, Oklahoma (1950-51) USGS
 - Water budget could be determined with sufficient accuracy



Previous Studies Continued...

- Harbeck and Other (1958)
 - Annual evaporation rate = 85.52 inches a year (875 Kaf)
 - Nearly 3 times Nevada's annual water allocation of 300 Kaf
- U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBOR) 24-Month Study
 - Mass-transfer equation devised using monthly evaporation could be estimated with a combination of variables measured at Lake Mead and Las Vegas airport



Methods of Study

- Bowen Ratio Energy Budget
 - Energy balance method
 - Accurate for annual timescales
 - High uncertainty with quantifying monthly energy budget
- Eddy Covariance (EC)
 - Aerodynamic method & energy balance method
 - Accurately measure daily and sub-daily evaporation
 - Primary method of this study



Monitoring Stations - Lake Mead

- Land-based eddy covariance
- EC-2 site
- 4 EC Sites = 25% Boulder Basin

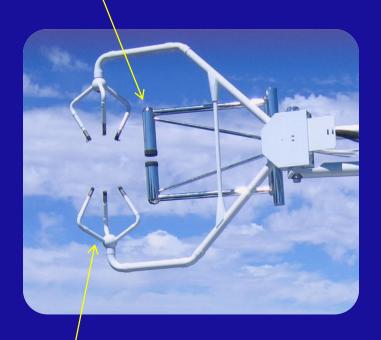






Land-Based Equipment

Krypton hygrometer (KH2O) – water vapor density fluctuations





Sonic Anemometer (CSAT3) – wind vector, temperature



Land-Based Equipment Continued...

Bulk Precipitation





Land-Based Monthly Servicing

- Check data from the Campbell Scientific CR3000 data logger
- Clean KH2O with DI water and Q-tip
- Check level of the CSAT3
- Check and record precipitation level in the bulk precipitation gage



Monitoring Stations - Lake Mead

Boulder BasinMonitoring Station







Boulder Basin Monitoring Station Sensors

- Net radiometer
- IR temperature





Station Sensors Continued...

Pyranometer





Station Sensors Continued...

- Temperature
- Humidity





Station Sensors Continued...

- Wind speed
- Wind direction





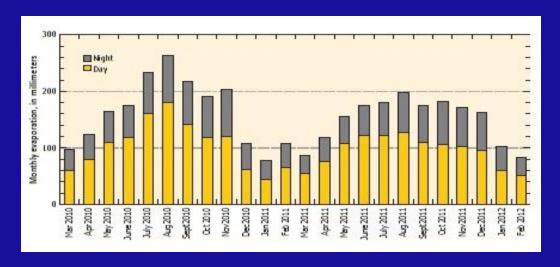
Boulder Basin Monitoring Station Monthly Servicing

- Check data from the Campbell Scientific CR3000 data logger
- Clear debris from sensors
- Check level of net radiometer



Evaporation Rates

- Volume of water evaporation was computed monthly
- Corrected Eddie Covariance evaporation rate and the mean lake surface area





Factors that effect evaporation:

- Wind Speed
- Vapor Pressure Difference
- Air Temperature
- Lake Surface Area



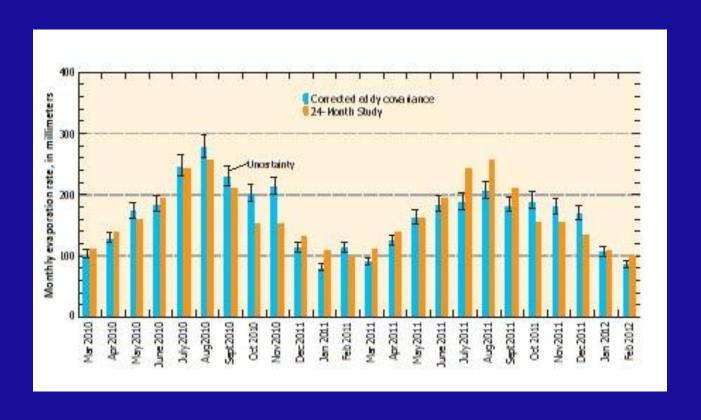
24 Month Study by USBOR

Evaporation rate estimation for this study were compared with the evaporation-rate coefficients used for the 24 month study

Standard set of monthly evaporation-rate coefficients that do not vary from year to year



USGS vs. USBOR Evaporation Rates





USGS Evaporation Rates

- March 2010 2011
 - Annual evaporation rate = 81.65 inches (584 Kaf)

- March 2011 2012
 - Annual evaporation rate = 74.07 inches (583 Kaf)



Further Investigation

On going evaporation estimates for Lake Mead

Currently working on evaporation rates for Lake Mohave



Questions?



